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# THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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## MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY are familiar with the Lingua Latina series, edited under the direction of Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, and Mr. S. O. Andrew, to exemplify the Direct Method as applied to Latin. The series, at first, comprised the following books: *Primus Annus*, A First Year's Course, intended for beginners in Latin, by W. L. Paine and C. L. Mainwaring; *Decem Fabulae Pueris Puellisue Agendae*, characterized by the editors as A Companion Volume of Plays, by Messrs. Paine and Mainwaring and Miss E. Ryle; *Praeceptor*, A Master's Book, by S. O. Andrew, whose purpose is to inform teachers how the Direct Method may be used.

To these there have been several recent additions.

Mr. F. R. Dale, Assistant Master at Leeds Grammar School, published, in 1915, *Reges Consulesque Romani, Fabulae ex T. Livii Historia* (84 pages. Oxford University Press. 50 cents). The text (pages 7-55) gives, in Part I, fifteen stories concerning the *Reges Romani* (7-29), and, in Part II, seventeen stories concerning the *Libera Romanorum Respublica*. We thus have 32 stories in 48 pages of text (the text is printed in a large, clear, handsome type). The selection of stories is well made. According to the Preface,

This selection from the first books of Livy is for classes which are ready to tackle a Latin author. The passages have not been simplified in syntax, and only such modification of the text has been made as the detachment of the selected pieces renders necessary. The book will serve to acquaint the reader with most of the well-known stories of early Rome, from the foundation to the end of the first stage of Roman expansion—the final subjugation of the Latins.

Mr. Dale does not say how much training in Latin classes must have before they "are ready to tackle a Latin author". It remains to add that vowel quantities are marked throughout, though nothing is said to indicate what guide was followed here, and that there is a Vocabulary (56-84). This Vocabulary is interesting, in that all the definitions are given in Latin. Thus *abdo* is defined by *celo*; *abigo* by *abire cogo*; *abnuo* by *recuso*; *accensi* by *milites qui non in legionibus numerabantur, sed in subsidiis aderant*; *ago* by *facio, gero, prae me ire cogo*. Under *ago* the phrase *ago cum aliquo* is defined by *de re proposita colloquor*; *anceps* is defined by *duo capita gerens*; *neutro inclinatus, aequus*; *duplex* (*caput*).

There is nothing in the book to indicate from what parts of Livy the several stories are taken. One who

has a Teubner text of Livy can, however, easily enough locate the stories by looking up in the Index of the Teubner edition the proper names that occur in the stories.

Mr. L. R. Strangeways, Chief Classical Master at the High School, Nottingham, has edited P. Ovidi Nasonis *Elegiaca* (74 pages. Oxford Press, 1915. 50 cents). The text (7-52) falls into four parts, whose subjects are *Res Romanae* (7-17), *Res Fabulosae* (18-29), *Res Humanae* (30-43), and *Epistulae* (44-52). In Part I, besides other passages, all from the *Fasti*, we find *Raptio Sabinarum*, *Fabiorum Pietas*, and *Lupa Nutrix*. In Part II we have the stories of *Arion*, *Ars Daedalea*, *Pyladis et Orestae Amor Mirus*, *Herculis et Caci Certamen*, etc. Here the editor drew on the *Fasti*, the *Ars Amatoria*, and the *Epistulae ex Ponto*. Part III is drawn mainly from the *Epistulae ex Ponto* and the *Tristia*, and deals largely with the poet's own experiences, especially his exile. Here the captions of the selections are *Mobilis Heu Fortuna*; *Temporis Effectus*; *Carminis Vis Medica*; *Aeternitas Famae*; *In Pelago Tempestas*; *Vita Poetae Ipsius*; *Exilium*; *Incommoda Senectutis*; *Ab Exule Litterae*. Part IV gives selections from the *Heroides*, as follows: *Penelope Ulixi*; *Oenone Paridi*; *Dido Aeneae*; *Leander Heroni*; *Laudamia <sic> Protesilao*; *Hypermnestra Lynceoe*. The source of the selection is in each case carefully indicated.

Prefixed to each selection is an introduction, in Latin. There are also a few brief notes, in Latin. Finally there is a Vocabulary, entitled *Vocabula Selecta*, with definitions in Latin (there is no hint of the basis of selection here). Vowel quantities are marked throughout.

To the Lingua Latina series belongs also the *Villa Corneliana*, "A Wall Picture designed by F. M. Carter in collaboration with the Editors", as the announcements have it. Of this the less said the better. How any one could get from it any clear conception of a villa Romana—or of anything Roman—I fail to see.

Within the last two or three years Ovid has come in for special attention, evidently, in England. Besides the volume referred to above, by Mr. Strangeways, the Oxford University Press published in 1914, in three small volumes, a work entitled *Ovid: Elegiac Poems*, by J. W. E. Pearce (pp. xxvii+210; xxxiv+206; xxviii+181. 50 cents each). Mr. Pearce is Head Master of Merton Court Preparatory School, Sidcup.

In each volume there is an Introduction, in three parts. In each case Part I gives a Life of Ovid, Part 2 a discussion of Ovid as a Poet.

Volume I gives the Earlier Poems, Selected from the *Heroides*, the *Amores*, The *Ars Amatoria*, and the *Remedia Amoris*; Volume II gives The Roman Calendar, Selections from the *Fasti*; Volume III gives Letters from Exile, Selected from the *Tristia* and the *Epistulae ex Ponto*. Part 3 of the Introduction in each volume is an account of the particular works of Ovid from which the selections in that volume were derived. Volumes II and III carry, at the beginning, a map of Republican Rome, and, at the end, a map of Rome in the Time of Augustus. In each case the map is in part on the inside of the cover, in part on the adjoining page. These maps are sensible, avoiding excessive detail.

In Volume I there are 85 pages of text, 118 pages of notes; in II, 90 pages of text, 110 pages of notes; in III, 76 pages of text, 100 pages of notes. Each volume has also an Index to <the> Notes, and an Index of Proper Names. There are no vocabularies.

These volumes form part of a New Clarendon Press Series of Classical Authors for the Use of Schools. The General Editor of the Series is Rev. A. E. Hillard, Head Master of St. Paul's School. In a prefatory Note by the General Editor we read:

I may explain briefly that one condition of the series was that no volume should be included in it which was not edited by a schoolmaster with practical and lengthy experience in teaching the author on whom he wrote; and further, to avoid the danger of mere 'bookmaking', that every author must be dealt with by some editor with a real enthusiasm for his subject.

There is a further explanation that the series includes also editions of all seven books of the *De Bello Gallico*, by T. Rice Holmes (each book in a separate volume).

Mr. Pearce thus sets forth his own aims (Preface):

My chief aim in the notes has been to try to create in the beginner a taste for Latin poetry, by leading him to appreciate points of style and expression, and by encouraging him to a comparison of passages from our own literature. Needless to say many notes will be rendered superfluous if the passage to be prepared is first read aloud with due emphasis by the master.

These volumes should find a hearty welcome. They add much to the material available for reading in Ovid, whether in sight classes or in prepared work. C. K.

(To be concluded)

### THE CLASSICS AND THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION<sup>1</sup>

The fourhundredth anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, which is to be celebrated on October 31, 1917, has called forth a great number of books and articles on the various phases of this complex movement. It may, therefore, not be amiss for classicists to

consider what rôle the Classics played with the leading men of the Reformation. Did the Reformers know the writings of the Greeks and the Romans? Were they influenced by them? Did they assign to them any rôle in their programme?

Martin Luther received his earliest education at Mansfield (C. R. 6.156), where, besides the Decalogue, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and some hymns, he studied Donatus, another elementary Latin Grammar, and the so-called *Cisio Janus*, a queer calendar containing mnemonic verses on the Church festivals. Luther in after life complained bitterly of the crude methods of teaching (Op. 22.191). Later he went to Magdeburg and soon after to Eisenach, where for four years he worked under good teachers and finished his grammatical studies. The University of Erfurt was not very good, but he began his real reading of Latin authors there. He read them for their content, not for their style; Cicero, Vergil, and Livy were the authors he favored (C. R. 6.155).

Luther travelled to Rome in 1510, and, though this journey was made not primarily in the interests of his education, it cannot have been without influence on his stand toward Roman antiquity. It must have made the subject-matter of the Latin writers more real to him than it could have been without a knowledge of their country.

It is interesting to see with what works Luther was acquainted and what he thought of them. Of the prose writers Cicero is quoted most often by him and valued very highly, especially because of his ethical content. Cicero's *De Officiis* is better, Luther thinks, than the *Ethics* of Aristotle; his *Letters* cannot be well understood unless the reader has had a good training in the art of government (Op. 62.341). Luther also admired Cicero's dialectic power and eloquence (Op. 31.12; 62.341). Although Luther does not agree with Erasmus, who says that, after reading the *De Senectute*, he felt like exclaiming, "*Sancte Cicero, ora pro nobis*", he does think that the Roman's chances of eternal salvation are better than those of the Pope or the Archbishop of Mayence (Schmidt, 14). There are also plenty of quotations in Luther's works from Pliny the Elder, Pliny the Younger, Quintilian, Varro, Gellius, and Seneca. Livy, Sallust, and Suetonius are not mentioned frequently. Some acquaintance with Tacitus is shown by Luther's remark that the Germans of his day do not

works according to the *Corpus Reformatorum*, by C. G. Bretschneider and H. E. Bindseil (Brunswick, 1834-1860).

For convenience these three works are named by abbreviations as follows: Op., De W., and C. R.

Other works cited are:

Johannes Mathesius, *Luthers Leben in Pödrigen*, edited by G. Loeschke (Prague, 1906).

E. G. Sihler, *Luther and the Classics, in Four Hundred Years* (Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, 1916).

Oswald G. Schmidt, *Luthers Bekantschaft mit den Alten Klassikern* (Berlin, 1883).

James W. Richard, *Philip Melancthon, the Protestant Preceptor of Germany* (New York, 1902).

Joachim Camerarius, *De Vita Philippi Melancthonis Narratio*, edited by G. Th. Strobel (Halle, 1777; original edition 1566). This work is referred to by the abbreviation Cam.

Karl Hartfelder, *Philip Melancthon als Praeceptor Germaniae*, in *Monumenta Germaniae Paedagogica*, 7 (Berlin, 1889).

<sup>1</sup>In this paper Luther's works are cited according to the Erlangen edition of Ploch, Irmischer, et al. (1829-1886); his letters according to the edition of De Wette (Berlin, 1825-1856); Melancthon's